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WHOLE NO. 1854.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

IS IT ANNEXATION?

The Philadelphia is Coming
to Honolulu.

NO TROUBLE IS ANTICIPATED

Washington Much Inter-
ested in Hawaii.

Sec. Long Thinks Importance of
the Islands Demands Large
Warship.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 1.—About
half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon a
launch pulled alongside the flagship
Philadelphia to where she was lying off
the Coronado wharf, and a few minutes
later Admiral Beardslee was reading a
cipher dispatch from the Secretary of
the Navy, which, being interpreted, gave
orders to coal up and take provisions and
equipment immediately, enough to last six
months, and proceed with all dispatch
for Honolulu at the earliest possible
date.

The order created consternation aboard
the flagship. Many of the officers had
been looking forward with pleasure to a
vacation to at least two weeks' stay at San
Diego before going to join in the
Golden Gate Carnival festivities, which open
May 3. Captain Cotton had his trunk packed
and was ready to leave for the first, and the command
of the Philadelphia was to be turned over to
a junior captain for the time, but now he will proceed to Honolulu with
his vessel.

Today the stewards, purchasing and
equipment officers are busy laying in
stores and supplies for the cruise, and in
the morning at 8 o'clock the Philadelphia
will begin taking on 80 tons of
coal, 100 cases of water, 100 cases of
provisions, and some slight overhauling and
ought to receive a coat of paint, but
these matters will be put off for the
present. She will sail Wednesday morning
and expect to touch at Samoa, where
she will be three days later, on the 11th. The Petrel left
yesterday for Honolulu, and will
reach the Islands in about two weeks.

MAY MEAN ANNEXATION.

Sec. Long's Movement of Philadel-
phia Has No Significance.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Regarding the
ulterior motive of the administration in
ordering the cruiser Philadelphia to Hawaii,
it is reported that good sources
desire the public to understand that
in the orders there is much more significance in
the orders than the administration
cares to have the public know at the
present time. It is clear, however, that it is
meant that the administration is far
more favorable to annexation and the departure
of the Philadelphia is the first step in that direction.

There is nothing in the existing
political situation in Hawaii to justify
interference by the United States
Government under the existing friendly
relations with Japan and Hawaii. A
course of action which would prevent the
Japanese from getting control of the
Philippines would be necessary to justify
the probable event of a conclusion of a
treaty of annexation with the Hawaiian
Republic.

Secretary Long is authority for the
statement that orders for the Philadelphia
to proceed to Honolulu have no significance.
It is said that the movement is far
more favorable to annexation and the departure
of the Philadelphia is the first step in that direction.

The Philadelphia, while a modern and
powerful cruiser, is sadly out of condition
and just as soon as she reaches the
Baltimore will be repaired, to make her
the flagship of the Pacific station and put the
latter out of commission and thenceforth
remain at the latter.

Admiral Beardslee is reported to be
on his way to the Philippines to
take command of the Asiatic Fleet, and
is expected to go to Samoa to show the
United States flag for the first time in
four years.

STATEMENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Ramsay Speaks of the
Philadelphia's Orders.

Several Prominent Senators Are
Among His Guests.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The
Hawaiian Minister entertained at a dinner
in honor of the Attorney General of Hawaii,
Mr. Smith, the following gentlemen:
General Hartwell, Senator Chamberlain,
Senator Davis, Senator Preston, Senator
Carter, Admiral Walker, Baron von
Fritsch, Senator Frye, Senator Gallatin,
Mr. John Foster, Mr. Hastings and
Mr. A. G. Hawes.

NOMINATIONS Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate
today confirmed the following nominations:
William S. Hamburger of Pennsylvania,
to be Secretary of Commerce; George
Charlemagne Towne of Pennsylvania,
to be Minister to Hungary; Alexander M. Thackara
of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Havre,
France; James C. Dickey of Colorado,
to be Consul at Amoy, China; Heneage
McCallum of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the
First District; also several promotions to
the army.

ANNEXATION TALK.

Washington Arouses Much
Interest at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There has not
been so much talk of Hawaiian annexation
in many months as has grown from
the orders to the flagship Philadelphia
to proceed to Honolulu. Despite
the denial of Secretary Long, there
is no significance in the journey, of the
State Department that no orders were sent
to Admiral Beardslee in connection with
the visit and that of the Japanese
as well as American Ministers to
Samoa. There is no prospect of trouble on
the Islands, there is much discussion as to
the meaning of the transfer of the
ship of the Pacific station to the Islands
at this time, when the Marion, which is
to be relieved, has been at Honolulu such
a short time.

It is understood that the Marion will
be ordered to San Francisco for repairs
at once, while the Philadelphia will con-

tinue at the Islands until she can be re-
lieved by a first-class vessel. Annexation-
ists take this move to mean that
President McKinley is contemplating early
action as regards the sending of a treaty
to the Senate. That they overrate the
importance of the affair is shown tonight
by the statement of a man close to
the Executive, who says that nothing
will come in the matter until
the passage of the tariff bill. Hawaiian
annexationists now here, while they are
still at work creating or endeavoring to
create sentiment favorable to a protec-
torate over the Islands are not pressing
the matter upon the Executive, but they
realize he is using every energy to se-
cure an early consideration of the tariff
bill.

When this tariff legislation is out of
the way active work will be begun in
every possible branch to secure the intro-
duction of joint resolution providing
closer political relations on lines laid
down in a joint resolution introduced in
Hawaii. At the Japanese Legation it is
said tonight that there will be no trouble
between Hawaiians and the Japanese
now here, as the latter are fully pro-
tected by the treaty in existence. The
Japanese immigrants are safe, and
endeavor to discourage emigration, and
prevents it unless the emigrant is bound
for a country where his rights are speci-
ally protected by a treaty. Thus the
case of the officials sent to the Sandwich
Islands, and there is no reason to fear
that the Japanese will have any neces-
sity to struggle for their rights.

In the case of the Marion being ordered
to San Diego, the Japanese officials say
the enlistment time of many of
the men and the sea duty term of a number
of the officers have expired, and it will
cost less to move the cruiser to San
Diego than to return her to Honolulu
and to pay the passage of officers
and seamen whose terms have expired
and of those to take their places.

MAKING READY FOR HONOLULU.

Admiral Beardslee Simply Prepar-
ing to Sail as Instructed.

SAN DIEGO, April 2.—There was a
scene of activity and commotion on board
the flagship Philadelphia this afternoon.
"No, I have not been ordered to Honolulu," said Admiral Beardslee. "but I
will say that, while I have not been
ordered to San Diego, an intimate friend
of mine dispatched from Washington yesterday
to effect that I might be ordered there. Hence I am getting ready, as you see. We are taking on coal and getting ready
so that we may be ready when ordered. We may
have to leave for Honolulu, and we may not."

When asked if he would leave for Honolulu
as soon as he got in his coal, he replied:

"Not unless I get orders to that effect;
at present I have no orders to that effect;
only an intimation that I might be or-
dered to go. No, I do not know of any
trouble in Honolulu. I have advised of
March 28 the day before the Alert was
issued, that we would be ready to leave
for Honolulu, and we may not."

When asked if he would leave for Honolulu
as soon as he got in his coal, he replied:

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ARGUMENTS MADE

Why the Reciprocity Treaty Should Continue.

The Situation as Viewed Through Other Eyes—A San Francisco Plea.

The San Francisco Financial Letter advances the following argument in support of the reciprocity treaty:

The report of the Hon. S. M. Damon, the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, published in our last issue, has no doubt been read with interest by those of our commercial and financial circles engaged in the trade between the coast and the Islands. Following upon the subject, it may be well to analyze the points that those who favor the abrogation of the treaty have made in their arguments.

From the data that has been learned upon the question, the contentions used are so specious and utterly at variance with the actual state of affairs, in connection with the operations of the reciprocity treaty as to excite attention and prove that those who favor the abrogation have either been wholly misled by persons supplying the information, or that they could not have consulted statistics bearing upon the subject.

They claim "that when the treaty was first adopted the carrying trade was encouraged and many American bottoms engaged in it. At present the great proportion of the Hawaiian sugar crop is carried direct to New York by sailing vessels built in England, and in many cases by vessels flying the English flag, though recently a number have been given Hawaiian registers. This, the opponents of the reciprocity treaty assert, gives to the trust all the advantage of free sugar, inasmuch as the Hawaiian crop figures as an item in the raw supply."

It will require very little effort on our part to show how utterly absurd, and how far from the truth, are these statements.

Since the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was put in force some twenty years ago, the sums invested in sugar and coffee plantations, in banks, water and electric light works, and a number of other commercial enterprises in the Islands, amount to many millions of dollars, and these sums have been invested in the main by citizens of the State of California.

THE CARRYING FLEET.

The building of vessels suitable for the traffic between the Islands and the Pacific coast has progressed as the trade expanded, until today we find as fine a fleet of ships of their class as are owned by any nation in the world. Had it not been for the existence of the Reciprocity treaty these vessels would not have been afloat, and the moneys earned by shipwrights and builders for their construction would have been diverted into other channels far less productive, and a body of men now employed as sailors on these vessels would have been obliged to seek employment elsewhere.

The natural laws that govern all commercial matters have caused the carriage of a large quantity of sugar produced on the Islands to Atlantic ports during the past year or two. It is stated that this sugar has been carried in vessels built in England, carrying the British flag, and also upon vessels under the Hawaiian ensign. During the past season at least 90 per cent of the vessels that took sugar from the Islands to Atlantic ports were American owned. For the present season eight American ships and three foreign ships are loaded and loading. One of these ships is owned by residents of the Islands, but flies the German flag, the others being British.

It is perfectly true that a number of vessels are built in England and other European countries and sail under the Hawaiian flag, but perhaps it is not known that fifteen-sixteenths of these vessels are owned by citizens of the United States. They were obliged to invest their money in these ships and place them under the Hawaiian flag because these very same opponents of the treaty, and their friends, would not allow vessels to be built in foreign yards, for those Americans who did not wish to be made to pay double the cost of construction in the ship yards of this country, and who rather than place these vessels under the flag of some small Central American republic chose that of a nation allied to this country by the closest ties and relations.

The product of these Islands, first rate sugar, produced by the investment of capital supplied by citizens of the United States, is transported to Atlantic ports upon American owned vessels when available, sold to American citizens for the purpose of refining, enters into competition with the millions of tons of beet sugar dumped into the United States from German and French factories, but in no wise competes with the cane sugar produced in the Southern States of the Union; and these offenses constitute reasons why, in the opinion of the opponents of the reciprocity treaty, the same should be abrogated.

Considering the point that the continuance of the treaty will be injurious to the beet sugar interest of the United States, it is well known that the refineries of beet sugars are at the present time in course of erection at San Pedro, in Los Angeles county, and in both Western and Eastern States, establishments that will cost many millions of dollars, and if the owners of these large refineries had the least fear that the Hawaiian sugar would interfere with their business, it is very safe to assert that the expenditure would never have been made.

The stern and well known fact is that even if there was a large increase of beet sugar factories in the United States producing sugar, and the Hawaiian Islands produced a greater out-

put of cane sugar than at present, the quantity would not suffice to supply the needs and demands of the people of this Republic. In fact the total production of the beet sugar in the United States and cane sugars from Hawaii would not supply within eight per cent of the consumption.

SUGAR IMPORTATIONS.

In order to arrive at some idea of the amount of sugar imported into Atlantic coast ports from January to November, 1896, the following figures will be of interest: From Europe, principally beet sugar, 409,743 tons; Java, Cuba, West Indies, Brazil, Philippine Islands, Egypt and other foreign countries, 992,872; total, 1,483,615 tons as against an importation from Hawaii of 43,685 tons into Atlantic ports. San Francisco received from Hawaii during January to December, 1896, 180,000 tons, consumed on the Pacific coast and in the Western States. It is estimated by well informed persons that the total production of beet sugar in the United States for the present year will be 40,000 tons, the yearly increase since 1890 having been 10,000 tons, and even with an increase of 20,000 tons yearly, due to the erection and operation of new refineries, many years will elapse before these establishments will be in a position to supply the needs of our increasing population with the increasing yearly consumption.

Seeing that a vast amount of capital has been invested in the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands by American citizens, as well as the almost exclusive trade which we now hold with the Hawaiian Republic, to the actual benefit of our manufacturers and producers, it seems that all efforts should be made not only to secure those advantages, but to make enactments that will by combining both the Hawaiian and beet sugar interests, at the capital of our citizens invested in both these enterprises to earn profits, rather than abrogate a treaty that now operates advantageously.

As an example that the cane and other classes of sugar produced in the United States could not under the most favorable conditions produce in any wise an amount sufficient to supply the needs of our people, it may be stated that for the year 1896 there was consumed 243,220 tons of domestic cane sugar, 40,000 tons of beet sugar, 300 tons of sorghum sugar, 5,000 tons of maple sugar, 603 tons of molasses sugar—making a total of 289,123 tons from domestic sources.

The importation from foreign countries during 1896, that passed into consumption, was 1,670,963 tons, and of this amount only 200,000 tons came from the Hawaiian plantations, and even this quantity is a maximum yield.

The quantity of beet sugars of European origin included in these totals was 415,870 tons.

Figures of undoubted accuracy show that we have to depend for our supplies upon foreign producers, and that as the consumption of sugar is increasing yearly per capita, it seems reasonable that we should aid and foster by any and all means those enterprises in which our own people have made investments, not only in the Hawaiian Islands, but also in our own country, to the exclusion of foreign interests.

The merchants and manufacturers of the Pacific coast are deeply interested in the future trade of the Hawaiian Islands, and while anxious to aid and sustain any project that will tend to develop the beet sugar industry, they cannot be oblivious that any attempt to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Republic would mean a loss of a very large percentage of the exclusive trade now enjoyed by American citizens who have invested in the Hawaiian Islands capital that exceeds ten fold that placed in beet sugar producing plants.

MORE OF THE JAP

Kinai Maru, With 680 From Japan.

Investigation Begins Today—Supposed to be Free Laborers.

The Japanese steamer Kinai Maru, Sakata master, arrived from Japan yesterday. Dr. Day boarded the vessel and found her in good sanitary condition, and as it was 20 days since she left her last port, she was clear of the quarantine regulations. Port Surveyor Stratemeyer boarded her and found \$80 steerage and two cabin passengers. Her clearance papers were right, but the purser had neglected to put on his manifest the number of the passport opposite the name of the passenger. This is an imperative rule of the Custom House, and Mr. Stratemeyer refused to investigate the cases of the immigrants until the purser had made the entries on the manifest.

The 680 immigrants are 540 males, 122 females and 18 children. They are consigned to the Kohi Immigration Company, and are believed to be of the "student class." From one of the immigration agents it was learned that the Japanese Government will decline to encourage any more contract laborers coming here, but will advise the free laborers to come. He stated, also, that the tendency of the plantation managers is to reduce wages. For that reason the Japanese Government prefers to let the students come over and take chances.

The investigation of this lot of Japanese will begin today at 9 o'clock. Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle, Interpreter Doyle, Surveyor Stratemeyer, Stenographer Marx and Secretaries Mackintosh and Hapai will be present until the work is complete. It is believed there will be no night sessions.

THAT INTERVIEW WAIKIKI ROBBERY

Mr. Thurston Replies to Mr. Stevens.

He Declares He Was Not in Error in His Former Statements to the Press.

The Washington Star of a recent issue says:

Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Minister to Honolulu, and president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, said to a Star reporter this morning: "I see that the statements I made in the course of an interview published in the Star, I believe, have been quoted by Mr. D. Stevens, the counsellor of the Japanese Legation, who claims that I am in error both in my facts and in my conclusions. The interview referred to is the report of the visit of the Hawaiian Government to allow 37 Japanese immigrants to land in Honolulu. 'The facts which I stated,' continued Mr. Thurston, 'were in substance that by the first of August, 1897, I gave notice to the Japanese Legation that by that date all Japanese would have the right of ingress into Hawaii. My authority for such statement is article 2 of the Hawaiian-Japanese treaty, dated August 13, 1871, page 16 of Hawaiian Statutes, which gives free ingress to Hawaii to which was given free ingress to Hawaii. This treaty is still in force and is entirely distinct from the labor convention,' which Mr. Stevens says is irrevocable on a year's notice. This 'convention' is now a dead letter, no immigrants coming under its terms.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

"Second, I stated that formerly the Japanese Government only allowed Japanese to come to Hawaii under contract with companies, and the control and supervision of the Hawaiian Government; but that recently it had changed its policy and allowed free immigration to Hawaii, which was then actively promoted by a number of Japanese immigration companies who were pouring Japanese into the country without any check on the part of the Government as to what became of them." In making this statement it is noted that from 1887 to 1891 I was president of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration and had personal knowledge of the conditions under which all Japanese immigrants came to Hawaii. However, I was not personally acquainted with the Honolulu agents of the companies indicated, and know from the official records in Honolulu which I have examined within the last few months, that all of the Japanese immigrants who came to Honolulu during 1896 came under the labor convention," which Mr. Stevens refers to, under which the Hawaiian Government would have had control of them.

"Third, I stated that the late Minister to Washington was a member of one of these immigration companies.

"Mr. Stevens says: 'Neither the Japanese Minister as stated by Mr. Thurston nor other Japanese officials were connected with these companies.' My authority for this statement is an advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette of November 19, 1896, by 'Japan Immigrant Agents' of Osaka, Japan, in which the following statement appears: 'After the objects of the company are set forth, following are the persons who compose the company: Fozo Tatino, ex-Minister to Washington.'

"Fourth, I stated that the Hawaiian Government had passed a law prohibiting any immigrant to land who could not produce \$50, and gave instances of evasion of the law and how it practically failed to keep any Japanese out. My authority for this statement is the Hawaiian statute and the fact that during the year 1896 I was an attorney before the Supreme Court of Hawaii in 47 cases arising out of this law.

A PEACEFUL INVASION.

"Fifth, I stated that, under these conditions, there was a 'peaceful invasion' of Hawaii going on, as a result of which 'within five years from now, if the present state of Japanese immigration continues, there will be majority of the inhabitants of the entire country.' My authority for this statement is the census statistics of Hawaii, showing that in 1880 the Japanese numbered 12,600, in 1896 the Japanese numbered 23,407, out of a total population of 109,020.

"I further refer to the 'Custom House Statistics of Honolulu' for 1896, which shows that the number of Japanese who entered Honolulu during 1896 was only 2,928, while during 1895 the number was 4,322, of whom 2,276 came during the last three months.

"The Japanese say that the Japanese Government has nothing to do with this immigration. I did not say that it did. I said that 'it is the well nigh universal belief in Hawaii that the present extra-ordinary influx of Japanese to Hawaii continues, that will be majority of the inhabitants of the entire country.'

My authority for this statement is the census statistics of Hawaii, showing that in 1880 the Japanese numbered 12,600, in 1896 the Japanese numbered 23,407, out of a total population of 109,020.

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NEW TARIFF BILL

Duties to Go Into Effect Before it Becomes a Law.

W. R. DAY SELECTED FOR CUBA

Wisconsin Too, Can Produce Sugar Beets.

Railroad Magnates Are Disturbed by Decisions Against the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The novel and much discussed policy of having the duties imposed by the new tariff measure go into effect before the bill becomes a law was agreed upon by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee last night. It will be incorporated in the tariff bill in the form of an amendment.

The substance of the amendment is as follows: That the duties imposed by the bill shall be enforced and collected on all goods imported subsequent to April 15th and prior to the passage of the act, not purchased or in transit prior to April 1st. It creates a lien upon the goods thus imported for the amount of the duties imposed, and also makes the importer and the person in whose possession the goods may be found, if not a retail merchant or a carrier, liable for the duties or for the excess imposed by the bill above the amounts such articles may have paid.

It also requires customs officers to retain samples of imported goods, to the end that the evidence of identification may be preserved. It provides for bringing suits to recover the duties, both against importers and wholesale merchants, and gives to circuit courts of the United States full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine such actions and to enforce the judgments.

The members of the sub-committee had investigated the question of the constitutionality and validity of the proposition personally, and had secured the opinions of able lawyers, among them the Attorney General of Ohio. When they presented their colleagues the authorities on which they proposed to sustain the amendment there was no dissent from their views.

Letters have poured in upon Mr. Dingley and his colleagues this week from importers, asking what was proposed to be done in the matter. If importers can place their orders and get goods through the custom houses before April 15th, the amendment will not affect them, but they will be compelled to take their chances in such attempts.

While there is much doubt expressed by members of Congress as to the validity of the proposed amendment, and as to its acceptance by the Senate, it will doubtless have the effect of discouraging importations while the bill is pending before the Senate.

SUGAR IN WISCONSIN.

Please for the Development of Beet Sugar Industry.

The desirability of making Wisconsin a sugar beet raising State, and some of the reasons why sugar beets are grown there, are given in a recent issue of the Louisiana Planter, as follows:

Wisconsin has an immense German population, and the city of Milwaukee, next after Cincinnati, is probably the largest German-American city in the West. The German element has doubtless familiarized the people of that enterprising State with the wonderful advantages that have accrued to Germany from the development of the beet sugar industry there. It is held by them that equal advantages will insure to the people of Wisconsin with the development of the beet sugar industry in that State.

All this has led to the erection of a beet sugar factory at Menominee Falls, for which factory a large quantity of beets were raised this last season and are now in Silos awaiting the completion of the factory. Unexpected delays in completing the factory have prevented manufacturing operations thus far. It is confidently expected, however, that the beet crop held at the factory in Silos and held by the farmers, not yet delivered, will be satisfactorily consumed within a few weeks.

The Waupaca Republican advocates the payment of a State bounty for the more rapid development of the sugar industry, realizing as it does that those first in the field are apt to realize the best results.

It is estimated that it will take 25 factories to supply the sugar consumed in Wisconsin alone, and in discussing the proposed Wisconsin bounty it was suggested that the first five factories should have the benefit of the proposed bounty. Objections are raised to this, as it is considered wiser to have the bounty paid to all of those who are willing to engage in the industry. The editor of the Waupaca Republican says that he is anxious to see the sugar industry go on, not only in Wisconsin, but wherever it can be made profitable in this country to producer and consumer, so as to stop the drain of gold across the water; that self-preservation is a good law to apply to a nation as well as to one's self, and that it is about time this great economic question was put to a practical test.

WILLIAM R. DAY FOR CUBA.

McKinley's Old Friend Chosen For Important Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, the life-long friend of President McKinley, will probably be sent to Cuba. It is known that the President is considering the advisability of having Judge Day go

to Havana as the legal representative of the State Department in the investigation to be made of the alleged murder in prison of Dr. Ruiz. Consul General Lee informed the State Department some time ago that Spanish investigations as a rule were mere farces; that he could not consent to be present at the inquiry which is to look into the death of Dr. Ruiz, first, because he had no confidence in it, and second, because he was not a lawyer. It is also probable that Judge Day will be trusted with the delicate mission of finding out from the insurgents whether they would be willing to end the war on the basis of a mere nominal dependence on the mother country.

DISASTER FOLLOWS LAW.

Railroad Holdings in Chicago Depreciate in Value.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring in effect that all traffic organizations are in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law has caused a depreciation in the quoted value of the railroad holdings of nearly \$40,000,000, and only ten days have elapsed since the decision was handed down. What this decline has been is shown in the following table: New York Central, \$5,500,000; Michigan Central, \$1,140,000; Missouri Pacific, \$1,920,000; Rock Island, \$3,590,000; Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, \$2,125,200; Burlington, \$6,560,000; Chicago & Northwestern, \$2,520,000; New Jersey Central, \$1,595,000; Southern Railway, preferred, \$2,190,000; Southern Railway, common, \$1,800,000; Atchison, common, \$1,530,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, \$780,000; total, \$38,450,000.

The executive officers of the Western railroads met here today to consider the proposition for the maintenance of the Western Association on the lines proposed by the passenger representatives of the Western roads at their meeting yesterday. No decision was arrived at, but the meeting will be continued tomorrow.

New Sugar Beet Syndicate.

CHICAGO, 25.—Advices from new Carlisle, Ind., reached the city yesterday that Nelson Morris of this city had associated himself with an Indiana syndicate which has purchased a large tract of land in the Kankakee region for the development of the sugar beet industry.

It is proposed to build an immense plant and reclaim several thousand acres. Morris' son admitted last evening that the deal was being negotiated. He said that the land was at present under water, but could be drained and converted into a splendid acreage for sugar beet culture.

Will Erect a Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Claus Doecker, a Brooklyn millionaire and former president of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery Company, proposes to erect a sugar refinery in Long Island City that will cost about \$2,000,000. The refinery will be on New Town creek and will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day.

CAN YOU VOTE?

Tax Provision Will Keep Many Out.

One Man Stopped by Unknown Debt of Sixty Cents—Suggestions For Remedy.

Business with the local Board of Registration is painfully dull. So dull, in fact, that the members have not enough to do to keep themselves warm. Up to 9 o'clock Thursday night 88 persons, including Doctor Rodgers, had expressed a desire to vote and were accepted by the powers. But a good many with the same inclination were denied the pleasure and will therefore not be allowed to say who shall go to the next Legislature. The main trouble is taxes. Men who carelessly allowed the last day of December to go over without pungling up to the tax collector now find themselves "not in it." One of these gentlemen, a full Hawaiian, was sorely distressed yesterday when told that he had no show for a vote. It was Captain Hookano of the police force, and his case is rather peculiar.

He has not been in the habit of paying taxes on his furniture, and was not aware that the assessor had seen his household belongings and valued them at \$300. He paid his personal taxes promptly and went to the registration office yesterday to get a voting certificate. Chairman Davis looked the matter up, and told Hookano sixty cents shy. The gallant captain has always prided himself more on his voting franchise than on his knowledge of English, and he showed his disgust for the tax assessors, after being told of the condition of affairs by saying in an undertone:

"Sixty cents? Not t'ell!"

But he said no more; the surprise and shock was more than he could bear. Now Hookano wants the constitution amended. As so few have registered and so many been rejected during the time the books have been open it looks as though the vote polled at the next election will be small. Another obstacle in the way of getting new voters is the peculiar clauses in the constitution relating to denization, first and second class, naturalization and special service letters. While these clauses are in force the men who did not assist in forming the Government in 1893, but who are ready to support it now, cannot vote. But the greatest obstacle in the way of many citizens becoming voters is the clause referring to the payment of taxes prior to January 1, 1897. In the opinion of a gentleman interested, "any citizen, under the terms of the constitution, not indebted to the Government for taxes, should be allowed to vote. It matters not if the ink on the tax receipt is still wet when he offers to register."

Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred percent stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

This is one of the things in the constitution which needs amending."

"The clauses were put there for a purpose, and they serve well, but they act against desirable Americans and Europeans as well as the undesirable class. Take, for instance, an American who came here in 1888, and who failed for any reason to assist in forming the Provisional Government or supporting it in 1893, he is excluded from the list entitled to "special rights of citizenship, no matter how faithful—he is to the Government today. The same man is excluded from special letters of denization because, unfortunately, he did not live here seven years before the Constitution was promulgated, and he cannot be naturalized, as there is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Hawaii. Fifteen hundred white farmers might come here from the United States, but under the terms of the Constitution, as that document now stands, they would have no voice in the election of the men who sit in the Legislature or become a part of the Government.

"In the United States one of the qualifications of men employed by the Government, municipal or Federal, is that they shall be voters, but that is not the case here; electors are sometimes given the hooty-tooty, while Johnny-come-lately gets the billet."

COLLEGE ORGAN

Contract Awarded to J. Bergstrom & Sons.

Matter Was Left With Hon. C. R. Bishop—Instrument Will be a Most Handsome One.

The contract for the building of the new pipe organ for the Kamehameha Chapel, now in course of erection, has been awarded to the John Bergstrom & Sons, an organ-building firm of San Francisco. The matter of the new organ was left with the Hon. C. R. Bishop, and recently he, in company with Mr. Chas. M. Cooke, visited the Bergstrom's factory to see and hear the new organ they have completed for the Hilo Foreign Church. They evidently were much satisfied with the instrument, as Mr. Bishop at once signed the contract for the Kamehameha organ. It will have 25 stops, 2 rows of keys, 2 decorated fronts, the one facing the rostrum, the other into the chapel. The action will be reversed, so that the player will have his back to the organ. The case will be of quarter sawed oak, and the front pipes will be decorated in gold and colors. The total number of pipes will be 912. The Hilo organ, built by this firm, is said to be a very fine instrument, and will be shipped to its destination early in May. The same firm are also building an organ for Sonoma. Following is the specification of the Kamehameha organ:

Compass of manuals, CC to A, 58 notes; compass of pedals, CCC to D, 27 notes. Great Organ: 1, open diapason, metal, 8 feet; 2, doppel flute, wood, 8 feet; 3, dulciana, metal, 8 feet; 4, wald flute, wood, 4 feet; 5, principal, metal, 4 feet; 6, fifteenth, metal, 2 feet; 7, clarinet, metal, 8 feet. Swell organ: 8, violin diapason, metal, 8 feet; 9, stopped diapason treble, wood, 8 feet; 10, stopped diapason bass, wood, 8 feet; 11, soubrette, metal, 8 feet; 12, aeoline, metal, 8 feet; 13, quintadena, metal, 8 feet; 14, flute harmonique, metal, 4 feet; 15, flentino, metal, 2 feet; 16, oval treble, metal, 8 feet; 17, oval bass, metal, 8 feet. Pedal organ: 18, open diapason, wood, 16 feet; 19, bourdon, wood, 16 feet. Mechanical registers: 20, swell to great; 21, swell to pedal; 22, great to pedal; 23, tremolo; 24, bellows signal; 25, balance swell pedal. Compositive pedals: 1, forte, great organ; 2, piano, great organ.

Weakened Vitality IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

"Sists cents? Not t'ell!"

But he said no more; the surprise and shock was more than he could bear. Now Hookano wants the constitution amended. As so few have registered and so many been rejected during the time the books have been open it looks as though the vote polled at the next election will be small. Another obstacle in the way of getting new voters is the clause referring to the payment of taxes prior to January 1, 1897. In the opinion of a gentleman interested, "any citizen, under the terms of the constitution, not indebted to the Government for taxes, should be allowed to vote. It matters not if the ink on the tax receipt is still wet when he offers to register."

Appetite Improved

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For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.

W. W. DIMOND

In order that our island customers may have nearly the same advantages as Honolulu buyers of stoves, we are willing to offer as an inducement a 10 per cent. freight rebate on all stoves purchased by residents of the other islands. This gives you your stove for less money that it can be landed at your wharf by ordering in San Francisco. In addition to this, we offer the usual cash payment discount of 5 per cent. No other dealer does this nor do other dealers sell stoves at as low prices as we do.

Ours is the celebrated "Detroit Jewel Stove," the best in the world as a baker or fuel saver. We received by the W. W. Dimond which arrived on Thursday, 120 of these in assorted sizes—the next vessel in the line will bring 150 more. You want one of the present lot. More than 400 Honolulu families use them and pronounce them "best." So will you.

W. W. DIMOND

King Street, Honolulu.

New Goods

Constantly arriving keeps our establishment always in the front rank. We have latest designs in furniture of a quality to last. The wood does not shrink; it is seasoned before the pieces are put together. Our business is growing. We can sell furniture cheap because of the great trade movements in the United States. Our interest is in the increased growing.

The Upholstery

Branch of our house is an important one—to you and to us. We make anything you order and from any design. Mattresses from our establishment are made of hair when we sell them for hair—no cheap mixture for people who order hair. And the ticking is right.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way.

Revere Garden Hose, "Granite," has no equal.

New Ideal Sewing Mach.,

are guaranteed—

The Cyclone Windmill—"Survival of the Fittest,"

A few years test has put

competitors out of the field—

orders follow faster than they

can be filled. New Goods

all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. L. B. KERR

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidada,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S MISSION.

According to the San Francisco papers Hawaii is going to war with Japan and Admiral Beardslee has been ordered down here to take a hand in the fracas. This is interesting if true, but it seems somewhat strange we should get our first advices from San Francisco. The newspapermen of the West have evidently taken their cue from some of the exaggerated yarns sent out from Honolulu telling of Japanese "riots" at the quarantine station. It is safe to state that the rumors of war purporting to come from "inside" sources are nothing more or less than fakes conjured within some bright reporter's brain.

When the facts are known it will probably be found that the assignment of the flagship Philadelphia to this port is due simply to the determination of the administration, particularly the navy department to treat Hawaii according to its importance as one of the principal posts under the protection of the American flag. We cannot believe that the sudden despatch of the flagship to this port is due to any plea made by this Government or any of its representatives. While the Mariposa, which brought the war news, was on its way to Honolulu, President Dole entertained the Japanese Consul and wife at dinner. This does not look much like war with Japan. If our representatives in Washington have raised the cry of "wolf, wolf" before the doors of the administration, they have done the country more harm than good. The officers of the Philadelphia will find that the situation here is about the same as when they left more than a year ago. They will find no opportunity to burn powder unless they buy the condemned bark Rosalie and blow it up.

The Government is handling immigrants according to the law of the land. We have yet to hear that Japan or any other government has made any unusual fuss. If the officers of the Philadelphia seen battle from afar, they will discover that the breeze swept other plains than those of Hawaii.

TO OUR KOHALA CORRESPONDENT.

Referring again to the letter of our Kohala correspondent, published on the 6th inst., we call his attention to the curious fact that neither he or the men who think as he does have ever seriously studied the broad question of labor. The all-absorbing topic has been the best and cheapest method of harvesting the present crop. When the white teamster would sit in his wagon like a lordly jezu asking if "you took him for a nigger," the "practical" man discharged the white man and replaced him with an Oriental possibly. The practical man took no thought of what might be the ultimate influence upon the country of his easy policy of replacement.

It was the "practical" men of California who, when the white farm hand was not properly docile, began to hire Chinese. The practice was kept up until the white employer found he would himself be run out of business unless he changed his tactics. Then the reaction came. It is the "practical" experience of the farmers, which they value so highly, that has depressed agricultural industry all over the world. Every agricultural paper testifies to it. It is the experimentalist, the agricultural stations of Germany and the United States that elevate the farmers. These institutions are conducted by brainy men, who find the average

farmer the most unbusiness-like man in the community. The farmer who laughed at theorizers, now recognizes them as the men who can rescue him from the sloughs of bankruptcy.

Regarding the labor of "white men" in the tropics we call our correspondent's attention to the United States census of 1890, which states that the agricultural laborer in the vast domain of the Southern States receives about double the wages of the negro for the same work. Why is this? Because he does better work. And yet for half a century Southern planters claimed that the white man could not work in the South and went to war about it. Southern planters are finding that they were mistaken.

Then comes a Louisiana sugar planter with as much, or more, experience in sugar-cane raising than our Kohala correspondent, and says in the Louisiana Planter that he has visited the British Colony of the Straits Settlement and finds that with coolie labor at \$5 per month sugar cannot be raised as cheaply as in Louisiana with negro labor at more than double the wages. The Louisiana planter has called science to his aid and finds that "brains" can accomplish more than low-priced labor.

Our correspondent doubtless belongs to the class that a few years ago sneered at the idea that the high-priced labor of the United States could raise sugar beets with profit. That class never studied the labor problem. They "knew it all." They would not listen to suggestions from theorizers. And now when the sugar beet is made to produce more saccharine matter than the cane, this class stand like pigeons with their brains punctured with needles. They "don't understand it." They, like our Kohala correspondent, fail to recognize the curious experience of civilization that progress made in any line of manufacturing or labor comes not alone from the men engaged in it, but from the "outsiders," the "theorizers" who stand off and size the situation up on the true merits.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN OUR YOUNG MEN.

In one of Ian Maclaren's talks on his recent visit to the United States, and the impressions made by what he saw, he remarks on the general indifference of men of ability and character to their political responsibilities. The conduct of public affairs seems to be left wholly in the hands of unscrupulous political partisans. Only when great interests are at stake will leaders in society and business take any personal concern in the settlement of political problems.

To judge from what appears in the newspaper press of England, or in accounts of English social life in letters or in novels, it is very different in England. The great non-conformist bodies almost to a man, take a deep interest in all matters of public moment. Church and State are so intimately bound together that leaders in the Established Church cannot afford to be indifferent to the political problems before the nation at any given time. But individualism is so rampant in American life and institutions, that men absorbed in their own private interests and the advancement of their own particular schemes, look down with contempt on those who devote themselves to the management of public affairs. From their toploftiness they cannot condescend to engage personally in what concerns the public welfare, unless it happens to coincide with their own personal aggrandizement, or runs counter to it.

It is a deplorable condition of society, when those who ought to take a position of leadership, thus deliberately or thoughtlessly shirk their responsibilities. How few

have Lincoln's convictions, how much fewer his ability to express them, as in his famous address at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, when he called upon his hearers to highly resolve that not for any failure on their part should the government of the people for the people by the people fail from off the earth.

One such man is a host, and the call of the times, on those whom the State is educating for citizenship, grows louder and more urgent with each advancing decade, "Fit yourself for leadership."

There is an opportunity and a call in this community in the changing condition of society. But who is forecasting the future before our young men or making any provision to enlist their interest in service for the public welfare? What encouragement is given by the example of those who have piled up their shekels here, and then transferred their incomes with their homes and their families to other communities? What inducement to a young man to devote himself to such service, when public office is the monopoly of a particular class, and not the open field for honest and honorable competition? What encouragement to fit one's self for public service, when if a young man seems willing to take a government appointment, rather than a position under some private firm or corporation, he is looked upon almost as if he had forsaken his manhood? If this community wishes to have public interests well served it cannot afford to neglect or to disfavor the growth of public spirit in our young men. Competitive examinations upon educational qualifications should take the place of political friendships.

FIND THE GUILTY ONES.

But for the strict quarantine regulations of this port, the last act in the Japanese immigration drama would have been a tragedy. There may be some difference of opinion in the community regarding the Government's treatment of the Japanese question, but when it comes to the protection of public health the people of Honolulu are of one mind. Now the people want to know the inside history of the departure of the Kinai Maru from Japan and the nineteen days' voyage to this country. And the people have a right to demand it.

It is stated that the passengers of the Kinai Maru were subjected to a fourteen days' quarantine previous to their departure. On the voyage over one man died—"fell down the hatchway"—and now after having fulfilled a twenty-four days' quarantine, three cases of small pox are reported. According to the statement of the steamship officers there were no evidences of the disease during the entire period. Yet medical authorities tell us that the period of incubation for small pox is fourteen days. As an extra precaution our health authorities make eighteen days the quarantine period. Now the Kinai Maru comes to this port with a clean bill of health and a report from the officers of no sickness during the voyage. The unsuspecting public naturally enough is mystified; the authorities are somewhat baffled and the only sensible conclusion is, that there's something rotten in Denmark.

We will not believe that the Government of Japan is party to any scheme to avoid our quarantine laws. Japan knows what it is to fight epidemics, and the steamship and Japanese health officers are the people to whom this Government must look for an explanation and the investigation should be made at both ends of the line. Officers who forget to tell the port physician of a death on board during the voyage, make themselves liable to very serious charges. It is the duty of this Government to in-

augurate a court of inquiry and make an example of any official or officials to whose neglect the outbreak of small pox among the immigrants, now in quarantine, must be directly traceable. If this country is to be the victim of whatever monkeyshines the citizens of Japan may wish to perpetrate, it is time we found it out.

While Secretary Sherman is put down among the opponents to annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Sherman has himself announced that he is in office to do the will of the President. From the present outlook it does not seem probable that Secretary Sherman will make a fight against annexation, provided the party and the President believe the time has come to fulfill the platform pledge. It will be remembered that during the discussion of the Treaty in 1894 Senator Sherman put himself on record as against the Treaty. He maintained that the United States had a perfect right to Pearl Harbor, Treaty or no Treaty. He did not make an extended argument, and wound up his few remarks with the statement that he did not desire to enter into any controversy over the matter. If Mr. Sherman continues to listen to the voice of the majority, as he has in the past, there is no reason to believe that Hawaii will suffer on account of the action of the President and his Cabinet.

From all appearances President McKinley will have no better success with the arbitration treaty than did President Cleveland. According to last accounts, the Senate has amended and re-amended the document to such an extent that Secretary Olney would hardly recognize it, and Sir Julian Pauncefote would be disposed to reject it. The jingo spirit is still rampant in the United States, and it will take more than one generation of universal peace to wipe it out. The men of the Southern States cannot forgive Queen Victoria for preventing the recognition of the Confederacy, and veterans of the North have not forgotten that rebel privates were fitted out in British ports. About the only thing the United States Senators can agree upon is that when the United States wants to arbitrate it will call for a court of arbitration; when it wants to issue an ultimatum to Great Britain, the ultimatum will be issued and no questions asked.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls was always in hot water during his career as a politician. Now that he has entered the field of new journalism and included a report of a prize fight in his repertoire, he is catching it from all sides. Editors far and wide gave him a dig for allowing himself to be present at the fight, and now someone has resurrected a speech, made six years ago, in which he denounced prize fights and everything connected with them in most scathing terms. Ex-Senator Ingalls is a good specimen of a man who has soured on the world in general. He could stick to principle so long as he was on the high wave of political success and no longer. Immediately he saw that he was losing his grip on the popular will, his philosophy and good sense, if he ever had any, went by the board, and his efforts in the last few years have been directed in any line that would keep him before the public.

It is a curious coincidence that in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, recruited in the first year of the civil war in America, two men—Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley—enlisted, both of them afterwards elected Presidents of the United States. These were, two out of about thirty millions of people. Eight men, out of over sixty millions, constitute that great tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. Of these, two

are uncle and nephew—Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Brewer. The latter is the son of a missionary who served in Palestine, and his brother married the daughter of Rev. William Richards, a missionary in these Islands, and the builder of the house now used as the Preparatory School at the head of Richards street. Of these eight Judges, three are from Yale College and two of them were classmates.

Some of the New York legislators, who do not appreciate the newspaper cartoons in which their personality is dealt with promiscuously, have been attempting to get back at the newspapers by passing new laws. The Ellsworth bill recently introduced, forbids publishing the portrait of any man or woman living in the State without his or her consent. Violation of this proposed law is to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than one year. It is needless to say the Ellsworth bill will never become a law. Some of the solons of New York seem to be of the Kansanizing character. The New York newspapers are already making it so hot for the anti-cartoon legislators that they are ready to cry quits and let the papers draw as many pictures as suits the managing editor's fancy.

Officers of the American warship have notified the Hawaiian Government that Honeck must not be interfered with on landing, and in consequence the said-to-be conspirator is enjoying himself among former associates in the volunteer companies and friends.—Hilo Tribune.

All of which is a complete and absolute misrepresentation. The officers of the American warship have never made a suggestion, or in any way communicated with the Hawaiian Government regarding Honeck, and if Honeck has ever been ashore, he has made himself mighty scarce. The Tribune missed the bullseye, as usual, in its attempt to get a shot at ex-Marshall Hitchcock and the Government. Be sure you're right and then go ahead, sonny.

The invasion of Hawaii by Japan is a peaceful invasion and all the powder and shot the flagship Philadelphia can carry will not stop it more effectively than the methods followed by the Government. As the news of the reception given the immigrants sent by the Shinshu Maru has doubtless reached Japan by this time we doubt if there will be any further attempts to land men who have not the necessary wherewithal. The Japanese steamship companies will hereafter keep a closer watch on the passengers they book for Hawaii. The invading host has been checked somewhat, but it isn't stopped yet and never will be if the Asiatic is given preference in the labor market. The root of the evil cannot be touched by the alien law.

"Ian Maclaren," writing of his American impressions, notes with regret the marked abstinence from politics of the learned and cultured classes. These classes are only aroused at times of great public excitement. Then their power is felt and the good people of the land are led to a profound appreciation of what policies might be if the men who abhor the political boss would simply perform the manifest duties of patriotic citizenship. The men who criticize bossism are, as a rule, citizens who will not get down among the people and assist in gathering votes.

Apropos of the statement made by this paper that the annexationists of the United States will be drawn largely from the manufacturing classes, we draw particular attention to the letter of the

Keystone Manufacturing Company in another column. The manufacturers appreciate that they must seek other markets than those of the United States. Aside from the spirit of loyalty to the United States they recognize that the nation must assist them in carrying business to new fields, in which direct opposition from European firms is met. It is the manufacturers who have been foremost in demanding reforms in the United States consular service. It is the manufacturers who will pave the way for the resurrection of the American merchant marine.

It now appears that United States Consul General Mills was present with the Japanese Consul General at the dinner given by President Dole last Friday evening. The next morning these guests of the President read in the San Francisco newspapers that Hawaii and the United States were preparing to step on Japan's toes and blow the Naniwa into smithereens. Strange state of affairs this. Notwithstanding the rumors of war, etc., we believe the President and the foreign representatives in Hawaii will continue to smoke the pipe of peace. That's the only smoke the officers of the Philadelphia will see.

We shall be interested to note the results when some of our Hilo friends run against Commissioner Fitzgerald. Some of the people of Hilo and vicinity have opinions on labor that are something after the Bostonian idea: "We know it all." Mr. Fitzgerald, however, has a way of convincing people that he, too, knows considerable of what he is talking about. As he is supremely indifferent to whether Hilo is bigger and better than Honolulu, the Greater Hilo advocates will be forced to come to the point on a public question that has not a little to do with determining the destiny of this country.

Reports from the quarantine station state that the last lot of Japanese immigrants is the most disreputable batch that has ever been landed here. It was not so very long ago that the wife of a Japanese official remarked that she was surprised to find that the Japanese in Hawaii gave so little attention to cleanliness of their person and about their homes. Travelers have remarked upon the same discrepancy between the Japanese of Hawaii and Japan. We trust that Hawaii is not to become the dumping ground for lower-class Japanese.

The finest, and the cheapest roses for the New York market, to the number of half a million per year are furnished, not by an "experienced gardener," but by a cotton merchant in his seventy-third year who put brains in the business and kicked over the "great experience" of the gardeners. The "practical" men told him his methods were foolish and impracticable, yet his theories won the day.

The Cotton Journal of New York, several years ago, stated that the largest amount of cotton raised, per acre, in Texas was done by a "thinking white farmer" with his own labor, and he raised it, too, far below the average cost of producing cotton in the South.

"It is not that The Star does not think that the Government has not." Of course not. The poor comp says not, and the poor reader says not. Undoubtedly the editor meant nit. In any case it is a knotty nit to unravel.

Hilo ought to declare a district holiday when the last vestige of the disgraceful shanties on Bridge street has been wiped out of existence. A raid on the water-front shanties ought to be the next thing in order.

M. Deibler, the veteran executioner of Paris, has beheaded over 200 persons.

FOR RECIPROCITY

Study in Facts and Figures Presented.

Some Reasons Why Present Treaty Relations Should be Continued.

The San Francisco Financial Letter of April 2 contains the following valuable article on the Reciprocity Treaty:

Since the announcement that efforts would be made looking to the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, it is reported that a memorial to the United States Congress was in course of preparation, advocating the passage of the measure, and that this same memorial was alleged to be in favor of those persons interested in the beet sugar industry.

Promising that no citizen of the United States would or should so act in any prejudicial manner as to stifle or retard any industry that will enable us by its operation to become independent of any foreign base of supplies, it cannot be denied that the question of the sugar production of the Hawaiian Republic, an industry owned and fostered by American citizens, can or will be considered by any unbiased and judicious observer as being inimical to the interests of either the cane or the best sugar industries of the United States.

A study of facts and figures will convince us that if we as a most favored nation by the Hawaiian Republic wish to maintain those relations, two courses are open for our Government to pursue. Either let us annex the Islands, so that they may become an integral part of the Republic, or else let us refrain from any move that may be regarded as looking to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

When the fact is considered that in return for the reciprocal advantages enjoyed, the Hawaiian nation has conceded to the United States the almost exclusive right to sell its products in their midst, it seems beyond the bounds of all common reasoning that any person or body should be so selfish and short-sighted as to desire the abrogation of this treaty, that benefits in a commercial sense the entire country at large.

The opponents of the continuance of the treaty can scarcely have considered the question in a calm or unbiased light.

Let us suppose that this treaty be abrogated, what will be the result? The merchants of Honolulu, Hilo and other towns will say: "We intend to buy our supplies from those countries that favor us; here is Australia, Canada and Japan, countries close to our gates, ready and willing to enter into all manner of arrangements with us to take our sugars, our coffee's and other products, at reciprocal advantages; why should we be influenced by any feelings to patronize the United States, a country that has treated us so shabbily?"

For "old acquaintance sake" and natural ties and feelings that to the United States, through whose citizens these Islands have been improved and developed, we owe some gratitude, we purchase our needs from them, but as we now see that jealous interests are working to put an end to the treaty that binds the two countries, we intend to cast sentiment to the winds and buy in markets that offer us advantages.

This is the opinion of the mercantile community of the Hawaiian Islands and there is no reservation in declaring that had it not been for this sentiment the manufacturers and producers of the United States, especially those of the Pacific coast, would ere this have found their business with the Islands at a low ebb.

For it has long been known that desperate efforts have been made by English, German, Australian and Canadian firms to sell goods to the Islanders at far lower rates than we can quote.

Not only are overtures being made to the authorities of the Hawaiian Islands by Canada and Australia, but Japan is now in the field, ready and willing to grant all sorts of advantages in the form of reciprocity, in exchange for the sugars produced. Japan will only be too willing to grant a protectorate over the Islands, and this offer in itself is a serious menace to the United States.

The land of the rising sun is destined to become a formidable competitor in these Islands, as well as in other parts of the world, with all nations, and it would not be a pleasing spectacle for the people of this country to have as their neighbors a race who, while advantageous as laborers, would not be desirable as rulers of the Islands, and subject American interests to restriction and control.

That the Japanese legation in Washington is watching the efforts of the Senators and others to abrogate this reciprocity treaty there is no doubt and the least speck upon the horizon that may indicate that the treaty will be annulled will be taken advantage of by the diplomat, and his Government no doubt.

The statement has been made that plantations of sugar cane and other industries of the Hawaiian Republic are owned in the main by foreigners. Official data (that may be consulted in the United States State Department at Washington) will prove to the contrary.

Table showing the amount of capital invested in sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Republic:

Total amount invested \$32,146,601
American citizens, Hawaiian-born Americans and American-Hawaiian half-castes own of this sum... 25,516,476

Balance \$ 6,630,125
This amount is owned by British and

their Hawaiian offspring, Germans and Hawaiians of foreign parentage.

In addition to these sugar investments, a sum of \$6,150,700 is invested in various industrial enterprises, electric light and telephone companies, railroads, incorporated trading firms and other financial institutions.

Citizens of the United States and their descendants own of this sum \$3,672,041. Foreigners and natives own \$2,478,041. Within the past four years investments by American citizens and their descendants amount in the aggregate to several millions, sums expended in coffee plantations, improvements to the sugar making plants and various other enterprises.

With such a notable exposition, how can contention be maintained that American interests do not predominate?

And it is owing to that predominance that "Americanism" today prevails in Hawaii in its best form.

The statement that the United States has been the loser by the operations of the reciprocity treaty is somewhat contrary to figures and facts, as the following resume will show:

RESUME OF UNITED STATES GAINS UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY, 1875-1893—

First—Duties remitted by Hawaii	\$ 3,560,999
Second—Profits made and property acquired by Americans:	
1. From increase of sugar production:	
(1) Increase of sugar property owned by Americans	23,235,610
(2) Profits made by Americans out of sugar	14,830,858
(3) Commissions paid American agents	3,096,000
2. From increase of exports from the United States to Hawaii	3,244,751
3. From increase in ship building for Hawaiian trade:	
(1) Profit on building vessels for the inter-island trade	100,359
(2) Profit on building vessels for Hawaiian foreign trade	218,600
(3) Value of American shipping engaged in Hawaii trade	2,636,000
4. From freights earned by American ships:	
(1) Foreign freights	7,825,441
(2) Inter-island freights	1,152,000
5. Property in Hawaii acquired by Americans:	
(1) Incorporated property (other than sugar and ships), which are enumerated above	3,973,505
(2) Unincorporated property (other than sugar and ships)	5,000,000
6. Premiums collected by American Insurance Companies	2,189,350
Total American gains under treaty	\$70,573,464
Deduct American losses under treaty	42,680,796
American net profit under treaty	\$28,292,668

[This does not include the profits to thousands of American merchants who are indirectly benefitted by reason of exports to the Islands, nor the enormous sum received by American vessels in carrying passengers. Nearly all vessels employed in the carrying trade of the Islands are American.]

RESUME OF UNITED STATES ESTIMATED GAINS UNDER THE TREATY, 1894-1894—

First—Duties remitted by Hawaii	\$ 1,500,000
Second—Profits made and property acquired by Americans:	
1. From increase of sugar production:	
(1) Increase of sugar property owned by Americans	3,872,601
(2) Profits made by Americans out of sugar for three years	2,471,809
(3) Commissions paid American agents	501,000
2. From exports from the United States to Hawaii (3 years), profits on \$14,334,818	1,433,481
3. From increase in ship building for Hawaiian trade:	
(1) Profit on building vessels for the inter-island trade	20,000
(2) Profit on building vessels for Hawaiian foreign trade	40,000
(3) Value of American-owned shipping engaged in Hawaiian trade	500,000
4. From freights earned by American ships:	
(1) Foreign freights	1,304,240
(2) Inter-island freights	200,000
5. Property in Hawaii acquired by Americans:	
(1) Incorporated property (other than sugar and ships), which is enumerated above	662,250
(2) Unincorporated property (other than sugar and ships)	833,333
6. Premiums collected by American Insurance Companies	383,135
Total American gains under treaty	\$13,721,849
Deduct American losses under treaty, allowing for increased imports of Hawaiian produce at two and one-half per cent for three years	7,291,302
American net profits under treaty	\$ 6,430,547

In 1895 the importations from the United States, both Pacific and Atlantic ports, amounted in value to \$4,576,944.38, of which \$3,918,755.42 represented values of goods entering under the treaty regulations. Of the total imported values for 1895 the United States enjoyed 79.04 per cent, the balance being divided among other countries.

During 1896, out of a total value of \$7,164,581.40 for imports, 73.08 per cent of the whole came from our Pacific Coast ports, and 3.19 per cent from the Atlantic ports of the United States, making 76.27 per cent of entire trade enjoyed by the manufacturers and producers of the United States.

The carrying trade of the Hawaiian Republic for 1896, both imports and exports, was conducted by American vessels, or at least \$2.53 per cent of the whole. In addition to this, 5.26 per cent of the trade was enjoyed by vessels that at least 10-16ths of which are owned by American citizens.

Again it may be stated that the carriage of sugar from Hawaii to Atlantic ports of the United States during the season of 1896 was effected mainly by American built and owned ships, 43,820 tons out of a total of 51,111 was shipped upon these vessels, the balance upon three vessels—two British and one Hawaiian-owned.

As a matter of fact the Hawaiian trade with the United States is the only sailing route on the face of the globe monopolized in any measure by the American flag, and this is simply due to the circumstance that American citizens own the greatest bulk of the property in Hawaii and control its interests.

Our trade with the Hawaiian Republic increased over a million dollars during 1896, beyond the values in 1895, and it bids fair to show a yearly augmentation, provided no adverse legislation intervenes to prevent its growth.

In return for the sugar, rice, coffee and other products of the Hawaiian group, the consumers of the Islands have bought the lumber from our forests, the coal from our mines, hay, flour and grain from our farmers and mill men, butter and cheese from our dairies, fruits from our orchards and canneries, wines from our vineyards, and winemakers, textile and article products of our looms and factories and a multitude of our varied manufacturers. Even the refined sugar used upon the tables of families on the Islands is returned from the Pacific Coast.

Nothing is produced on the Islands for home consumption except a few fruits and vegetables, no factories or manufactures exist, except for the making of raw sugars or the hulling of rice, but everything needed on the Islands comes in the main from the United States.

The decorations at St. Andrew's Cathedral on Easter Sunday will be on a larger scale than usual. The Rev. John Usborne asks for assistance from members of the church and that flowers be left at the church on Saturday.

The Hawaiian Islands are not and can never be competitors in a commercial sense with the United States, until the day arrives when the Pacific Coast produces sufficient beet sugar to supply

the demands of the entire United States home consumption.

The fruits sent to the Pacific Coast in no wise compete with any products of the United States, on the contrary, the bananas and pineapples that now arrive, enables consumers to purchase the same at lower rates than those asked for similar products of Mexico or Central America.

Then too, the increased production of coffee, expected within the next few years, will enable American consumers to obtain that valued article of consumption, at lower rates than either Central American or other countries.

The profits derived from this new branch of industry will revert into the pockets of American investors, and thus another source of gain will be derived from the Hawaiian Islands.

The point at issue is, will the producers and manufacturers, the exporters and ship owners, the bankers and insurance men, together with the thousands of laborers, farmers and mechanics of the United States not object to the abrogation of a treaty that has en-

LAWYERS IN KONA

Ho Chung See Tells What He Sees.

Burros Sound the Notes of Spring. Timely Comments—Suggestions.

KAILUA COURT HOUSE, N. Kona, Hawaii, April 7.—Bernardin de St. Pierre in his sweet story of Virginia makes the bloom of the coconut tree or the growth of the banana a yearly and loved monitor of the passage of time.

In this beautiful land of day dreams the Kona cottage organ in the shape of burros are to be added as an incident in the passage of life of the residents of this weird and fanciful neighborhood. The budding and blooming of spring seem to properly belong to the opening of the months here, instead of the opening of the year, as the foliage and the blossoms continually reappear from month to month during the entire year, and every month seems to have its season of quick expansion and warmth as does the season of spring time in other lands where the lakes are locked and the foliage dies once a year. Showers, when they drop at all, in this beautiful little land of memories, drop easily, as the tears flow; and the bright baird of heaven lends enchantment to the surface of the earth beneath, that recalls the capriciousness and the dreams of childhood.

Court opens tomorrow morning for the prosecution of business, with Judge Edward G. Hitchcock presiding and 54 cases on the docket to be disposed of. The criminal docket is not very heavy, most of the cases being of the lighter grade of offences. The two most important cases to be tried are The Republic of Hawaii vs. Iana, who is charged with murder in the first degree, and was committed by the district magistrate from South Kona. The case, however, may be reduced to a lesser offence before the trial is opened. The next important case is The Republic of Hawaii vs. W. J. Gallagher, charged with rape on a Japanese woman from the Pahala plantation. Col. G. F. Little has been retained to prosecute the case. Messrs. Hitchcock & Wise and Paul Neumann are retained for the defence, and a lively fight is anticipated.

The attorneys so far present are Hon. D. H. Hitchcock and Col. G. F. Little from Hilo; Senator Holstein from Kohala, A. S. Humphreys, W. L. Stanley and J. K. Kaulua from Honolulu. The Government is represented by the Deputy Attorney General. Deputy Sheriff J. K. Nahale has everything in first-class trim for the court when it convenes. Sheriff L. A. Andrews put in an appearance yesterday to superintend things generally.

I might here remark that it would be a very good thing if the Government would purchase the house now occupied as a court house in Kailua, as it is one of the most convenient, coolest and best appointed court rooms on the Island of Hawaii. The business of the courts of Hawaii, as elsewhere, must be conducted promptly and economically, and the witnesses and litigants ought to have a respectable place for the transacting of the legitimate business that from time to time comes before the court for hearing.

And that again reminds us of the necessity of having a better system of interpreters. There should be a Japanese interpreter of character and ability on each island. To be compelled to trust to the going and coming of any one interpreter for the whole Republic is worse than nonsense. There are many able Japanese scholars in the Republic whose services could be secured, and who can both read and write the language, and the Island of Hawaii and its business is of sufficient importance and sufficiently large to justify the Government in allowing an interpreter for Hawaii. The necessity for this is more apparent every term of court held on this Island, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will take steps, if no one else does in the meantime, to change the present system at its next session.

Judge Hitchcock makes a very agreeable, painstaking, conscientious judicial officer, and has the respect and confidence of the bar and litigants all over the Island.

It is rumored that the present Deputy Attorney General has resigned. It is to be hoped that his successor may be a clear-headed, vigorous, able lawyer with ripe experience, fearless and active and able to discharge the duties of the office without fear, favor or hope of reward. There should be a Deputy Attorney General or a prosecuting attorney on the Island of Hawaii alone. There is sufficient criminal business to keep one lawyer, and a good one, busy all the time. It is not the business nor the province of the kindergarten to furnish material for a competent assistant to the national Attorney General; and it is also to be hoped that the "family compact" will not be considered or figured in when the next appointment is made.

The Kona coffee fields show up well. Men engaged in coffee planting here seem to be well satisfied with their investments.

The "Sea Breeze Hotel," improvised for the accommodation of lawyers and litigants during this term of court, and graciously managed by Dr. and Mrs. Atcherley, is a complete success, and in view of the number of lawyers now snugly ensconced under its roof, the breezes have been increased many fold.

W. L. Stanley spent most of the week at Mr. Greenwell's. A. S. Humphreys is temporarily rusticating as the guest of Dr. McWayne at his splendid mountain home. Judge Hitchcock and family are located with Deputy Sheriff J. K. Nahale, and the remainder of the legal luminaries are stragglng about the streets of the Kailua, seemingly in search of something lost.

HO CHUNG SEE.

Awarded Highest Honor—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar, 33¢.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. advertise a large stock of shirt waist and Marseilles quilts.

W. W. Dimond sells the celebrated Jewell stove on easy monthly payments.

Lihue plantation, on Kauai, contemplates the building of a new mill at the close of the grinding season.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Sheriff Carter fell off his horse and had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder.

The National feed box is something that will please owners of horses. The Hawaiian Hardware Company handles this feed saver.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and Secretary Greene returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the sugar and coffee plantations at Waialae.

RIOT ON KAUAI

Lihue Plantation Chinamen Attack Lunas.

KNIVES AND HATCHETS USED

Trouble Suddenly Stopped by Police.

Mongolians Promise to Return to Work—Want to be Paid for Extra Hours.

Blood was spilled at Lihue plantation on the morning of Friday, April 9th, when a gang of Chinese laborers attacked several of the lunas with hatchets and sharp knives, with a result of quite a number of men wounded and one Chinaman in such a condition that he is either dead now or will be soon. From letters and people who were on the Garden Isle at the time of the trouble, the following story has been gathered:

It seems that Lihue plantation has had considerable trouble of late with a gang of Chinamen who arrived just recently from China and who are supposed to have been in Hong Kong nothing but robbers and cut-throats.

On Thursday morning, April 9th, about 18 of the number gathered about the plantation office and complained of being sick. Upon diagnosing the cases it was found that laziness was the real complaint, and that work would probably be the best cure. They refused to return to the fields, and were sent to jail for a short space of time, during which to meditate.

There was no further trouble on that day. On Friday, about 6 a.m., one of the lunas went to get his gang together and to distribute the tools, as usual. The Chinamen appeared to be in a sulky mood, and objected to the work of clearing the fields or building the new reservoir. They wanted to do light work, such as stripping cane and irrigating. The luna told them they had no choice whatever in the matter and must do the work assigned to them.

At this, one of the Chinamen, presumably the leader, gave a signal, which resulted in all the members of the gang drawing hatchets, knives and clubs from under their blouses.

An attack was made on the luna, and in response to his cry for help, he was joined by five other white lunas. The whole lot of Chinese, from Hong Kong, over a hundred in all, now began an attack upon the lunas and one of the Mongolians was shot in the scrum-mage. Hoffe, the book-keeper, saw the trouble from his office, and, recognizing the disadvantage the lunas were laboring under, fired over the heads of the Chinamen with a revolver, in the hopes of frightening them. This failed, so he blazed away into their midst. Matters were in a very serious condition, and Carl Wolters, Mueller and two more lunas had been wounded by the flying knives and hatchets of the Chinamen.

In the meantime, the police had been telephoned for, and eight stalwart native officers, with Deputy Sheriff Conney at the head, dashed into the midst of the rioters in the thickness of the fight. Clubs were used freely, and the Chinamen, surprised by this sudden onslaught of officers of the law, gave way rapidly and finished by begging for mercy. Twenty of the leaders were arrested and jailed; others were carried away badly wounded, and the remainder were sent back to work again in a very much calmer mood than they had manifested a short time previous.

It looked for a while as if the Citizens' Guard would have to be called out, but the police were equal to the occasion and suppressed the riot in short order.

About three hours afterwards more trouble took place in front of the doctor's office, but it was stopped very promptly. After this the Chinamen were drawn up in line and the "riot act" was read to them. They promised to go back to work and to make no further trouble. Notwithstanding this assurance, a guard of police is kept at the plantation during the night time.

One who is competent to speak on the matter says that the whole trouble was a result of the action of Lihue plantation in making the Chinamen work more than the prescribed number of hours without extra pay.

As a general thing, the Chinese laborers on the various plantations of the Islands are quite easily subdued, but the gang of hard characters at Lihue showed about the worst fight for their nationality that has ever been experienced here.

CHRISTIAN WORK

The Outlook Pays Tribute to That of Honolulu.

In the "Religious World" department, the Outlook of March 27 published the following: Honolulu is one of the interesting and active centers of the world's religious work. Of course the city is not large, but the quality of the service is of the best, and there are certain forms of Christian activity to be found there which are nowhere surpassed. The Central Union Church is practically the cathedral of the city. Its pastor is the Rev. D. P. Birnie. It has a membership of 523, forty-six persons uniting with it on profession of faith during the past year. Three hundred and forty-five families are in attendance at the church. The year's income is not far from \$8,000, and in addition about \$4,000 is expended for benevolence, to which sum something over \$1,500 from the Sabbath school must be added. This Union Church is the center of work in that city, but there are many other forms of service worthy of study. For instance, Mr.

and Mrs. Frank W. Damon have a wonderful school among the Chinese, which has averaged during the past year from 150 to 200. The devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Damon to their pupils can hardly be exaggerated, and the benefit is universally recognized. In addition there are several chapels among the natives, in which various kinds of Christian and philanthropic work are constantly being carried on. Those who imagine that the old missionaries of the Sandwich Islands have no successors in their children are greatly mistaken. There is no finer company of Christians anywhere than those at Honolulu, and a visit to their churches, schools, charities and missionary agencies is a real and lasting inspiration.

THE STAR OF HAWAII

We are looking for the coming—Yes, it is coming bye and bye To the Gem of the Pacific, The Star of Hawaii; In the new dispensation, In the Isles of Hawaii, In America's constellation May she glisten bye and bye.

May her progress be forward, Her rulers imbued from on high in wisdom to guide her To that have by and bye, Where she will shine in the West, Liberty's monument so grand, With peace and contentment Throughout the Island land.

For the progress of nations Westward trends its way, And a glorious civilization Shall shine here bright as day. The finger of Destiny is pointed, Civilization's die is cast, And Phoenix-like, from her ashes Shall she rise from a misty past.

Yes, we are waiting for the dawning Of this millennium day Of a grander civilization That is coming to Hawaii Nei, And in the new dispensation In the Isles of Hawaii, In America's constellation May she glisten bye and bye.

HILO IS ACTIVE

Improvements Being Made in City.

Volcano Avenue Rapidly Filling Up With Residences. New Arrivals.

Howard Hitchcock has some very beautiful sketches of the Kona coast which are nearing completion, that will be enduring laurels to the industrious artist.

Mr. Ross left Hilo last Monday morning overland for a trip to the lands of Sam Parker, to inspect the same with the view of ascertaining their value for coffee. These are the lands that Mr. Desky will subdivide if Mr. Ross' report is favorable, and it is almost certain that his report will agree with those of others who have praised them very highly.

Mr. Desky has about closed the purchase of fifteen acres on the Volcano road, this side of the ponds, about one-half mile from town, and will commence the subdivision of the same into very reasonable priced holdings. This will give many people an opportunity to get a piece of land for a home at very small investment.

Johnson and Thauman of Olas, have cleared and planted 10 acres in coffee, doing all the work themselves, proving beyond doubt that the hoe can do any work in connection with coffee planting.

Captain Staples is building a shop shop on the corner of Volcano street and Peck's road.

Messrs. Dunphy and Howitt are waiting for Guatemala seed to plant about 20 acres.

The K. C. Co. have just planted 26 acres with Guatemala coffee from Mr. Forbes of Kukuhale.

Mr. Fulcher is clearing 25 acres on his Mountain View property to be planted in coffee.

Mr. Krouse has cleared 26 acres to be planted in Guatemala seed.

Mr. Hamby is clearing 25 acres to be planted in Guatemala coffee.

Mr. Sunter is building a two-story dwelling on his coffee estate in Upper Olas.

The young people of Lower Olas have organized a whist club and also a chess club.

Mr. Zimmerman is clearing 17 acres more for coffee.

Mr. Supe will clear an additional 10 acres to be planted in coffee.

In response to the Government public notice that 35 lots of land would be offered to settlers on March 20, early Tuesday morning there were gathered in front of Mr. Baldwin's office, Hilo, fully twice as many applicants as there were pieces of land offered, and they stood in line for over six hours waiting their turn, and every homestead was applied for, and some pieces were applied for by four different applicants, so that much competition will result. The Kaliki lands are very much sought for, and should be opened up as rapidly as possible, as there is a brisk demand among a class of people who will cultivate the soil and produce staples that are much needed.

The 35 lots made in the aggregate \$25,112, which were appraised at \$7,409.96. Ten per cent of this amount was paid in to bind the applications, \$740. These lands are only from three to four miles from Hilo, forest lands, deep rich soil, mostly well watered at an elevation of about 2,000 feet and very desirable spots. The Government cannot open these lands up for settlement too fast for some time to come, and it should not be done niggardly, but freely and the settler embarrassed with want of money.

It is suggested, in view of the step taken by the San Francisco Board of Health, that the authorities here make an ordinance of the same nature.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Pittsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

KAHUNA CUNHA

Portuguese Citizen of Maui Adopts Ancient Methods.

TROUBLE AT SPRECKELSVILLE

Chinese in Mob Force Attack Police.

Teachers Discuss Methods of Discussion—Leah Wreck Still in Evidence.

MAUI, April 10.—When closely associated, one race will inevitably assimilate some of the characteristics of another. The case in point is that kahunism has gained a hold among the Portuguese of Hawaii nei. On Friday, the 9th, Joe Cunha, a shipped man at Hamakuaopoko, was fined \$5 and costs by the district magistrate of Makawao for practicing medicine without a license.

His patient or rather victim was Mrs. John Sylva of Makawao, who suffers much from spells of insanity. The remedies for the cure of this insanity as used by Cunha were applications of vinegar and mustard on the back of the head and on the limbs, the burning of garlic and weeds inside of the house, and the scratching of a knife on a board. The last is used much for the same purpose as the Chinese use paper bombs—to frighten away the devils. "Kahuna" Joe received \$32 in all from the husband of the unfortunate woman.

Cunha practices his incantations during the late hours of night and among other mystic accomplishments he pretends that he has power of causing cows to give more milk. In this case his "modus operandi" is to kneel beside the animal under whose nose a bunch of weeds is burning and pray long and earnestly.

Fourteen police under Deputy Sheriff Scott made a raid upon some Chinese gamblers Friday night at Camp 5, Spreckelsville. They captured nine and placed them under guard in a room in one of the houses. Then the song sounded, and a mob of Chinese (several hundred of them so it is reported) armed with hoes and sticks made an attack upon the house for the purpose of rescuing their friends. Some of the police immediately jumped on their horses and with black-snake whips dispersed the excited crowd. Several of the attacking party bore marks of the whips on their faces. It is rumored that several shots were fired by the police but no one was injured.

Monday afternoon, the 5th, the monthly meeting of Makawao teachers was held in the Makawao school house. D. D. Baldwin, presiding. Inspector-General Townsend gave an instructive discourse upon methods of conducting teachers' meetings and Mrs. Townsend explained appearance in a most interesting way. There were 24 in attendance. Mr. Townsend stated that probably Col. Parker would be present at the summer school to be held in Honolulu in '98.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend returned to Hilo by Tuesday's Kinau.

The April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Hauku during the evening of the 16th inst.

Wednesday, the 7th, W. H. King of Waialua celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birth by a ban.

The ladies of the Thursday Club discussed Rudyard Kipling at the residence of Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakuaopoko, Thursday afternoon.

W. G. Ogg of Makawao has been the guest of J. W. Colville of Pala, recently.

Three gentlemen bagged 51 plover on Friday in the vicinity of Kapalua, Makawao.

A piece of the Leah's stern still decorates the reef to the windward of the harbor—"simply this and nothing more."

Weather.—A shower Friday moistened the dry earth a trifle.

ORDINANCE WANTED.

To Prevent Chinamen From Using Mouth Spray.

An effort is being made by persons here to establish a steam laundry, to be conducted entirely by white men and women. The advantages of such a place to persons who send their clothing to laundries are manifold, and not the least is the fact that the dangers of transmitting disease through the filthy spraying custom would be reduced to a minimum.

In San Francisco, recently, the Board of Health passed an ordinance prohibiting the Chinese laundrymen from spraying clothes with their lips. A few days later there was a wholesale raid in the Western Addition, and nearly every laundryman was locked up.

It is suggested, in view of the step taken by the San Francisco Board of Health, that the authorities here make an ordinance of the same nature.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Pittsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Sarsaparilla.

• • •

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded.

For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness.

Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alternatives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

MAUI, April 10.—When closely asso-

Smoother

Than Silk

is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but

purely.

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract, Perfection, P. P. P. P., all of which we are offering at remarkably low prices, in order that they may be in reach of all.

With prices we are in the lead, and we intend to keep there.

Hollister Drug Co.

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros. Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL STATION? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

NATIONAL FEED BOX

It is made entirely of Galvanized steel, is practically indestructible and the

Manufacturers claim

STARS TWINKLED BUTLER EN ROUTE

First Six Innings Full of Interest.

Stars Strike Lucky Seventh For Ten Runs—Paralysis in Ranks of Students.

The Twinkling Stars of last year's baseball fame and the jolly students of Kamehameha, crossed bats on the Makiki baseball grounds, Saturday afternoon and it so came to pass that as the bright light of day began to die away and the ninth inning came to a close, the score stood 20 to 8 in favor of the constellation of nine. Up to the seventh inning the game was anyone's but just at that time something paralyzed the hands of the Kam shortstop and the Stars piled up the score. The eighth inning was another running race and soon the score was out of reach of the students.

FIRST INNING.

Wilder hit a hot one to Cockett but couldn't make first. Hart sent a very warm grounder to Kuau who stopped and sent the ball to first. Sunba fumbled and Hart was safe. Cunha sent another of the same kind to Anaha at short who made a pretty stop and caught Hart at third. Lishman could not hit safe and got the same medicine.

For the Kams, Leslie hit safe over Wilder at third for one base. He got second on a passed ball and was advanced to third by Makanani's single. Anaha sent a bee liner into Wilder who proved equal to the occasion.

SECOND INNING.

Dayton went to the bat and while gazing about had a strike called on him through Kuau's quick appreciation of the situation. Dayton, Koki and Babbitt went out in one, two, three order by assists to first.

Either Hart weakened or the Kams got onto his curves for Baker, Cockett, Lewis and Leslie all crossed the plate safely. The bases were full twice during this half of the second inning. Score: Kams, 4; Stars, 0.

THIRD INNING.

Ross struck out for the Stars. Woods got his base on balls. Wilder made a sacrifice hit to second and Hart was caught at first.

The Kams made quite a number of slow hits which succeeded in making them two runs. Anaha and Kuau crossing the plate. Dayton had two good chances but got neither of them. Score: Kams, 4; Stars, 0.

FOURTH INNING.

The Twinklers scored. Cunha and Lishman did the running but Dayton had the honor of bringing them in by a great sky-scrapper out into center which made up for previous bad breaks on his part. A passed ball brought Dayton home.

Leslie for the Kams flew out to Ross in left field. Makanani sent one down the third base line for two bags. Makanani came home. Score: Kams, 7; Stars, 4.

FIFTH INNING.

The Stars made one run through Hart's good running. He sent a hot one through short-stop and was advanced to third and then came home on a hit into center by Cunha.

Kuau went out on a foul to Wilder and Baker followed suit. Cockett hit a slow one near the plate, but Hart was too quick for him. Score: Kams, 7; Stars, 4.

SIXTH INNING.

Babbitt hit the ball for a foul and Aki picked it up right off the tops of the blades of grass. Ross scored his third strike out. Wilder hit to short for out.

Koki made a beautiful running catch of Lewis' fly. Koki let go Makanani's hot grounder and Leslie came in. Smith went out on a foul tip and Aki couldn't make first. Score: Kams, 8; Stars, 4.

Hart got first on a dead ball. Cunha got first on a fumble at short and Hart came in. Dayton got first on another fumble at short and Koki had the same luck. Cunha and Lishman both came in. Babbitt went out on an assist to first and Dayton was caught at the plate. A wild throw to Aki brought Koki and Babbitt in. Woods hit the ball hard. Another fumble and Ross came in. Wilder went out on a foul to Aki. Hart hit safe into right and advanced to second. Cunha made a two-bagger and Hart came in. Lishman's fly into right was muffed and Cunha scored. Dayton sent another through short and Lishman came in. Koki went out on a foul to first. Ten runs.

Anaha, Kuau and Aki went out in one, two, three order. Score: Kams, 8; Stars, 4.

EIGHTH INNING.

Babbitt went out on a foul to Aki. Ross got base on balls and stole second. A passed ball advanced him to third. Woods got his base on balls and Wilder failed to make first. Ross came in. Several wild plays and Hart scored. Dayton sent another long one into center for a home run, and Cunha and Lishman scored.

Lewis, Leslie and Makanani, for the Kams, went out in one, two, three order. Score: Kams, 8; Stars, 4.

NINTH INNING.

Babbitt and Ross went out on assists from second to first and Wilder followed suit on a fly to second.

Smith went out on an assist from short to first. Aki made first. Anaha flew out to Dayton and Kuau was caught at second.

Following is the personnel of the teams:

Kams.	Position.	Stars.
Aki.	Catcher.	L. Hart.
S. Kuau.	Pitcher.	A. Cunha.
J. Smith.	First base.	S. Woods.
L. Makanani.	Second base.	H. Koki.
F. Cockett.	Third base.	H. Wilder.
W. Anaha.	Shortstop.	P. Lishman.
E. Baker.	Right field.	W. Babbitt.
G. Lewis.	Left field.	D. E. Baker.
S. Leslie.	Center field.	D. Dayton.

Attracts Crowd to the Mariposa on Saturday.

Doors Closed to the Curious—Officers Anxious to Reach Australia.

The passenger to attract the most attention on the Mariposa on Saturday was Butler, the Australian murderer, captured on the bark Swanlida sometime ago by Detectives Roche, McHattie and Conroy of the Australian police.

Room 31 had been especially prepared for him, but instead of a steel cage, graphically described in the San Francisco papers, Butler had the plainest kind of a stateroom. The agents in San Francisco, in compliance with a request from Detective Sergeant Roche, had stripped the room of its furniture, washstand and built a transom on the floor next the partition which separates the room from the gangway. Opposite this transom or bunk is a sofa or upholstered bench. Like the bunk, it extends the length of the room. At the foot of the bunk occupied by Butler a steel ring is driven through the floor and fastened on the under side. Through this a steel chain was passed and then riveted to the shackles on Butler's ankles. By these shackles the prisoner is safely kept through the day and night while in the room. At 3 o'clock in the morning they are taken off, and the prisoner is then handcuffed to Sergeant Roche and Detective McHattie, and the three men proceed to the deck of the Mariposa, where exercise is taken for an hour. So anxious are the officers that their prisoner will be safely landed that the matter of exercise is made compulsory and the prisoner's wishes are not consulted. No chances will be taken by the officers as to his getting ill on the voyage.

For some unexplained reason the detectives and Butler have taken a dislike to reporters since their experience in San Francisco. Roche particularly, overlooks the fact that but for the press of San Francisco he and his men would be as unknown to Americans today as they were before they left Australia, except for the publicity given them by the newspapers.

In talking with a representative of the Advertiser on Saturday Roche confessed an abhorrence of the craft. "There's one on the steamer, and I've been with him since we left the States and never knew his business until three days ago. I've settled him now, and he will not trouble us any more."

The black whiskered detective sergeant was entertaining an angel unaware, and when he walked up the gang-plank the Advertiser reporter followed and passed the numerous guards without serious trouble. On entering room 31, Butler, chained like a wild beast, was lying on his mattress, and the lynx-eyed McHattie sat opposite, keeping watch on him. The reporter paused at the door, and Butler, seeing him, said, pleasantly: "Come in. I ain't going to kill you." The usual civilities passed, and Butler swung himself around, allowing his feet to rest on the floor. The room was almost sitting, and McHattie, complaining of the heat, said: "But we haven't much longer to be aboard now; we'll soon be home."

Butler glanced at him, and, with a grin, remarked: "You'll get me there, maybe; but you'll take me ashore in a coffin."

Then he smiled as though his threat would give his captors and custodians something to worry over. Butler is a man of moods, and the extreme caution taken by Detective Sergeant Roche does not tend to soften his disposition. Some days he will speak pleasantly to those about him, and at other times he will be surly and morose. Saturday was a bewitched and between. When asked if Butler could have a drink, Roche replied: "He can have anything he wishes, within reason, but I am careful always to inspect it. The food is taken from the galley, and cut in small pieces by myself or one of my men. He is not allowed knife or fork, for fear he will commit suicide. He tried it, you know, in San Francisco, once with a piece of glass, when he cut his wrist, and again, by cutting an artery in his temple with his finger-nails; you can see the cut now. Rather than have him try it again, we pared his finger-nails just before we sailed, and, as an extra precaution, we cuff his hands at night before putting on the darbies. We realize that our reputations are at stake, and we intend taking every precaution against suicide or accident."

"We divide our watches so that one man is on duty at night only two hours. He sits here (pointing to the end of the sofa, near the door), and is directly opposite Butler's head. The only way the prisoner can reach the watch is by standing up and then throwing himself forward. To prevent an occurrence like this without our knowing it, the officer on watch fastens this linen cord to his wrist; the other end and a piece applied to it connects with the wrists of the other two officers. The slightest move on the part of the watcher awakens the sleeping men."

By this time one of the stewards had brought in some whisky. Sergeant Roche emptied the contents of one of the glasses into a tin cup, tasted it, and passed it to Butler. Who drank it at a draught.

"You wonder at my tasting that when I do not indulge myself? That is because I want to know that he is getting whisky; it may not be whisky, and I want to make sure that it is."

Just then some one handed Butler a cigar, but Roche intercepted it and after passing a slender probe through it from end to end, evidently fearing a dynamite bomb, remarked: "We cannot be too careful. It cost us for lawyers fees alone in San Francisco \$2,000, and it won't do to let the young man get away."

DISTRESSING

IRRITATIONS

OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

CUTICURA



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

See throughout the world. British Agent: F. Newell & Sons, 1, King Edward St., London. Foreign Agents: A. G. General Contractors, New York, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

SEND TO

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of



Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The James Makee took a lot of iron rails for the Makee Sugar Company yesterday.

The ship Luzon is completely laden with 33,805 bags (2,035 tons) of sugar for New York.

The steamer Iwani from Hamakua Saturday, brought news that the U. S. Petrel had arrived in Hilo.

The American ship W. F. Babcock, Graham master, sailed for New York with a cargo of 55,849 bags (3,486 tons) of sugar about 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

Captain Gregory of the Iwani received a telephone message at Honolulu on Friday announcing the arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Petrel at Hilo. She made a quick trip.

The Japanese S. S. Kinai Maru, Sakata master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19½ days from Kobe, with 682 Japanese and 109 tons of freight for this port. The Japanese were sent at once to the quarantine station.

Captain Fitzgerald did not go to Hawaii on the Helene Saturday. Just before departure the natives got on a rampage and would not work. Captain Fitzgerald was asked to remain in Honolulu for a while and Captain French took his place.

The Japanese steamer Kinai Maru landed alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday to prepare for her return trip. The news of small pox stopped operations and she was ordered back to her moorings and put into quarantine immediately.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived from San Francisco about 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf. She left San Francisco at 9:11 p.m. on April 3d. A pleasant trip was the experience of the Mariposa. She sailed again for the Colonies about 2:30 p.m. of the day of her arrival.

FAVORS ANNEXATION.

Letter From Firm in New York Bearing on Subject.

In a letter received by E. O. Hall & Son from the Keystone Manufacturing Company, of New York, was contained the following on annexation:

"Messrs. E. O. Hall & Sons, Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii:

"Gentlemen.—We note the circular letter which you enclose, together with statistical circular attached thereto, and can say to you with truth that the writer, especially, is very strongly in favor of the sentiments expressed in that circular letter. I say the writer, from the fact that I have not had time to consult with any of the directors of this company, therefore, do not know how they might feel on that subject, it being a semi-political one, but I am a member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States and I have taken the liberty of forwarding this circular letter and the statistical matter which you have sent, to the president and have written him a letter on the subject, with a view of taking this up officially through the medium of that association, and in that way bring it as prominently as possible before the manufacturers and do all that we can to assist in accomplishing the results that you are so earnestly trying to bring about, and we hope that it will be done."

"I will thank you if you will be kind enough to send immediately upon receipt of this letter a reasonable supply, say 300 or 400 of these documents, and I will see that they are distributed where they will do the most good."

"Awaiting your commands, we remain, respectfully yours,

KEYSTONE MFG CO.
Per Wm. C. Barker.

Special Easter Music.

The choir of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral will render special music at the 9:30 o'clock service on next Sunday morning, which will be Easter day. The selections will include the anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," by Kramer; Te Deum in C by Dressler; a jubilate in G major, specially written by Wray Taylor; an anthem, "On the First Day of the Week," by Dr. Lott; and a carol, "Oh, the Golden Morning." By Le Jeune. The soloists will be Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Miss Kuhauanu Ward, Miss May Atkinson, Mrs. G. C. Ross, Messrs. T. May, Arthur Wall and J. W. Yarnall. In the evening at 6:30 o'clock there will also be a full choral service, the music to be sung by a choir of 35 voices. A magnificat by Sir John Goss and nine ditties by Munro will be rendered; also, two carols, "The World Itself Keeps Easter Day," and "Ye Happy Bells of Easter."

Kauai Riot.

Mr. Hackfeld says the statement made by this paper that "Mr. Hoyer blazed away with a revolver into the midst of the Chinese" is incorrect. The proper version is as follows: "Mr. Hoyer, the bookkeeper, fired his rifle over the heads of the Chinese, while H. Wolters, a luna on the plantation, used his revolver in self-defense by firing two shots against a Chinaman, who was swinging an axe against him. One of the shots hit the Chinaman."

N. G. H. Officers' Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the officers of the N. G. H. held last night, the report of the Officers' Committee, who called on President Do last week, was read and discussed.

It was decided at the meeting to complete the organization, known as the Board of Officers, and Captains Schaefer and McCarthy and Lieutenant Towse were appointed a committee to draft by-laws.

Labor Commissioners to Hawaii.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Greene, of the Labor Commission, in company with W. H. Hoogs, who goes to show the visitors the country, and Mr. J. E. Brown, who goes on behalf of the Government, to point out the various boundaries, will leave for Punahoa, Kau, on the steamer Mauna Loa today.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)

Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, Europa.

Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port Angeles.

Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, Puget Sound.

Am ship Luzon, Park, Shanghai, China.

Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, Nagasaki.

Am bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.

Am bk Seminole, Weeden, Newcastle.

Am ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco.

Am bkine W. H. Dimond, Nilson San Francisco.

Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend.

Jap S S Kinai Maru, Sakata, Kobe.

Am bkine Mary Winkelmann, Benkelke, Newcastle.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 9th.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Neau, Pederson, from Kauai.

Schr Luka, from Paauilo.

Jap S. S. Kinai Maru, Sakata, from Kobe.

Schr Likeiki, Freeman, from Hawaii and Maui.

Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Saturday, April 10.

Stmr Iwani, Gregory, from Hawaii.

Stmr Kala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.

Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Sunday, April 11.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Schr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Monday, April 12.

Am bkine Mary Winkelmann, Benkelke, from Newcastle.

Schr Noeau, Pederson, for Hana-maua.

Saturday, April 10.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

Am bark Highland Light, Lewis, for Puget Sound.

Monday, April 12.

Stmr Kala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kona.

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Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kona.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Am ship Luzon, Park, for New York.

Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, for New York.

Am ship Iroquois, Taylor, for Kauai.

Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, for Kauai.

Am ship Matilda, McKenzie, for Puget Sound.

Am ship Seminole, Weeden, for Newcastle.

Am ship Iroquois, Taylor, for Kauai.

Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, for New York.

Am ship Iroquois, Taylor, for Kauai.

Am ship Seminole, Weeden, for Newcastle.

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